

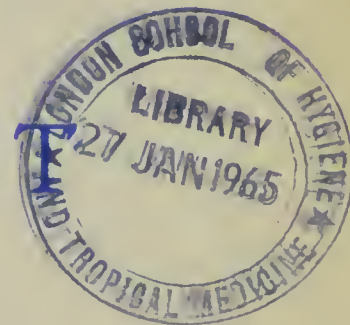
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# BURGH OF PAISLEY



## REPORT



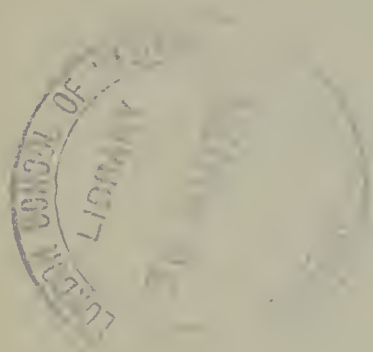
BY THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## FOR THE YEAR

## 1962

79618



# BURGH OF PAISLEY



## REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1962



TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR SCOTLAND, and  
THE PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BURGH OF PAISLEY.

It is always a great pleasure for a Medical Officer of Health to be able to announce an outstanding achievement in Public Health, more especially when his own Authority has led the field in its introduction. In the early part of 1962 oral poliomyelitis vaccine became available for use in schemes of prevention of poliomyelitis, and the Town Council of Paisley were the first Local Authority in Scotland to use the new vaccine. This event was followed with great interest by the public and received wide notice in local and national newspapers. Aspects of the scheme were presented on television and your Medical Officer of Health was asked to appear also on television and discuss the new vaccine. There is no doubt that the wide interest and publicity given to Paisley's scheme helped greatly to encourage other Local Authorities in Scotland to use the vaccine, with the result that all Local Authorities in Scotland now have schemes involving the use of the oral vaccine. Once again Paisley's imaginative lead pointed the direction in which other Local Authorities should follow.

It is also gratifying to note the progress made by the Burgh of Paisley in the removal of atmospheric pollution. The Foxbar and the Glenburn Area containing 7,250 houses are now smoke controlled and a Smoke Control Order for the Gallowhill area on the northern boundary of the Burgh affecting 2,300 houses is being prepared. If approved by the Secretary of State it will come into operation at the end of 1964. When these three zones are in operation nearly half of the Burgh of Paisley will be smoke controlled. This progress is spectacular when it is remembered that up until very recently Paisley was subject to uncontrolled atmospheric pollution. The results of this control of pollution will be seen during forthcoming winters when fogs and chronic lung infections should be considerably lessened.

Another step forward was made when the Town Council's scheme of provision under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 was approved by the Secretary of State and came into operation. This scheme will provide the framework within which in future years a whole new range of community provision will be made available to the citizens of Paisley. It is early yet to predict what will be the final form of this community provision but already there are indications that it will supply a long awaited link between the General Practitioner Service, Hospital Service and Local Authority Service in the treatment of the mentally ill.

Corresponding with the efforts to control atmospheric pollution decisions were taken by the Town Council to remove the major part of the pollution in the River Cart and when these decisions come to fruition a long standing Public Health problem should be completely solved.

In other respects the work carried out by the Health Department in 1962 remained fairly constant. There was a substantial decrease in the incidence of infectious diseases, although food poisoning increased due to two outbreaks of major proportions. Each incident of food poisoning shows clearly how a temporary breakdown in food

hygiene can result in a very considerable number of people becoming moderately or severely ill. Food preparation is a subject in which only the highest standards of hygiene are acceptable if community illness is to be prevented.

The attendances at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics increased in 1962 as indeed they have done for some years now and it is fortunate that the Clinics under construction should be ready in the near future to cope with this increased demand. The Clinics should also provide a suitable home for the range of community services which the Town Council provides through the Health Department.

One disease which is steadily increasing is lung cancer. In 1962 there were sixty deaths attributable to this disease in Paisley and this can be compared to the twenty-seven deaths from accidents in homes in Paisley during the year. The Town Council is making tremendous efforts to remove atmospheric pollution, but smoking is still as prevalent as ever despite the undoubted evidence that smoking and lung cancer are related. Some method of encouraging a reduction in the number of cigarettes smoked each day must be sought if this disease is to be controlled.

The important part played by Health Visitors in the Health Department's schemes is seen from the fact that the number of visits paid by Health Visitors in the course of their work increased substantially in 1962, especially visits paid to children under one year of age and to cases of tuberculosis. A large and growing amount of their time is now being spent in work under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act and this work takes them into the Mental Hospitals as well as into the patients' homes. Only in this way can the provisions of this Act be carried out properly and the full benefit of the Act secured.

It is noteworthy that the number of aged persons receiving help from the Home Help Service has increased from 44.7% in 1961 to 53.4% in 1962. This trend will undoubtedly continue and there is no doubt that a large extension of the Home Help Service will be necessary to cover the special needs of the elderly. There is also a new field opening for the Home Help Service in the provision of specially trained Helps allocated to Problem Families where their support and guidance can be invaluable in restoring families to social health.

I would like to draw attention to two items of outstanding importance which occurred during 1962 and which are noted fully in this Report. The first was a Home Safety Exhibition and Conference which was held under the auspices of the Home Safety Committee. This Conference met with a great deal of success and it is hoped that it will be the forerunner of similar Conferences in the future.

The second item of importance is the Diabetic Survey which was carried out in the latter part of 1962, and which is still continuing. Health Departments have hitherto been reluctant to undertake research work, but this Survey shows the type of project which can be easily carried out in co-operation with Hospital and General Practitioner Services and which gives most valuable results. The importance of this Survey is shown by the fact that a report of it has been accepted for publication in one of the foremost Medical Journals.



In retrospect, 1962 appears to have been a watershed. Up until then Public Health Departments had been recovering slowly from the strains imposed upon them by the National Health Service Acts and from the re-adjustment necessary in implementing these Acts. 1962 appeared to crystallize out many trends and opinions about Health and Social work in the community and it would seem that from this time on Health and Welfare Departments should gain in strength and develop in importance. There is a growing awareness by the Hospital and General Practitioner Services of the necessity and importance of Public Health Departments, and there is a much greater use of their facilities than was the case some years ago. Whether this increasing awareness of the importance to each other of the three branches of the National Health Service will culminate in their final fusion under Area Health Boards as suggested by the Porritt Committee remains to be seen, but even at the moment there is a great deal which can be done at local level by individual Medical Officers of Health to encourage co-operation within the Services.

KENNEDY CAMPBELL,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

Public Health Department,  
20 Back Sneddon Street,  
PAISLEY.      November, 1963.





## STAFF

(At 31st December 1962)

### Medical Officer of Health

Kennedy Campbell, M.A., M.D., LL.B., D.P.H., L.M.

### Depute Medical Officer of Health

John A. Black, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Assistant Medical Officers

Sylvia J. Strachan, M.D., B.Sc.

Margaret S.L. McCash, M.D., M.M.S.A.

Evelyn Forbes, M.D., Ch., B.

George A. Mills, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Senior Health Visitor

Miss M. Smith

### Health Visitors

Miss D. Arnott,  
Miss H. Callan,  
Mrs. C. Van Dijk,  
Mrs. M. Fleming,  
Miss M. Hastings,  
Miss A. Kemp,  
Mrs. M. Leonard,  
Miss D. Morton,  
Miss W. Murray,

Miss M. Ralston,  
Miss A. Macdonald,  
Miss A. Paterson,  
Mrs. A. Paterson,  
Miss A. Shaw,  
Mrs. B. Stewart,  
Miss I. Stuart,  
Miss M. Watt.

### School Nurses

Mrs. M. Currie,  
Mrs. T. Devlin,

Mrs. R. Jackson,  
Miss F. Robertson.

## Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

Miss Morag Campbell

### Midwives

Miss A. E. Aitken,  
Miss J. Baird,  
Miss B. Dickson,  
Miss C. A. Dickson,  
Miss M. L. Kerr,

Miss S. Moir,  
Miss M. McBain,  
Miss I. McPhail,  
Miss I. W. Stevenson,  
Mrs. A. Wylie.

### District Nurses

Superintendent - Position Vacant

Mrs. C. Brown,  
Mrs. H. Eddie,  
Mrs. K. Edgar,  
Mrs. C. Galt,  
Mrs. M. McCallum,  
Mrs. S. McKenzie,

Mrs. J. McWattie,  
Miss A. Purves,  
Mrs. D. Ross,  
Mrs. M. Stewart,  
Mrs. V. Watson,

### Dietitian

Miss B. L. McKenzie

### Day Nurseries

Hugh Smiley,  
Douglas Street,  
Castle Street,

Matron,  
Matron,  
Matron,

Miss M. C. Black,  
Miss N. Brown.  
Miss M. M. Morrison.

### Chapel House Residential Nursery

Matron, Miss Jessie Cameron.

### Domestic Help Service

Supervisor, Mrs. A. Rusk.

## Chiropody Service

Mr. A. Irvine Adams,	Chiropodist.
Mr. D. Caldwell,	Chiropodist (Part-time).
Mrs. A. Crawford,	Chiropodist.
Miss C. Fraser,	Chiropodist.
Mr. H.T. Taggart,	Chiropodist (Part-time).
Mr. T. Shearer,	Chiropodist (Part-time).
Mr. J. Stewart,	Chiropodist (Part-time).

## Mental Health Officers

Mr. Robert Roxburgh.  
Mr. Stephen Miller  
Mr. Eric Mair.

---

## Clerical Staff

Mr. G. Garrod, Chief Clerk.  
Miss N. Devlin, Administrative Clerkess.

Miss W. Caldwell,	Mrs. N. McCutcheon,
Mrs. M. Docherty,	Mrs. M. McKee,
Mrs. M. Dumbreck,	Miss V. McKelvie,
Miss M. Fulton,	Mrs. H. Pearson,
Miss I. Fraser,	Miss J. Pigot,
Mrs. D. Gibson,	Miss M. Tervit,
Mrs. J. Gow,	Miss P. West,
Miss W. Hunter,	Miss E. Williams.
Mrs. E. McCracken,	

## **Chief Sanitary Inspector**

Mr. John Innes, M.B.E.

## **Depute Chief Sanitary Inspector**

Mr. Robert Gardner.

## **Sanitary Inspectors**

Mr. J. Roxburgh,	Mr. W. King,
Mr. H. Waddell,	Mr. J.B. Luke,
Mr. J. Campbell,	Mr. R. Munro,
Mr. L. Hughes,	Mr. A.N. MacLean,
Mr. R. Hutchison,	Mr. W.B. Paton,
Mr. H. Kennedy,	Mr. C. Souter.

## **Apprentice Sanitary Inspectors**

Mr. Douglas C. Bryant.  
Mr. Edgar Peter.

## **Housing Inspectors**

Mrs. E. Mitchell,	Mrs. J. MacCorquodale,
Mrs. J. Morrison,	Miss J.C. Williamson,
Mrs. M. McCallum,	

## **Clerical Staff**

Mrs. A.I. Taylor,	Miss E. Wylie,
Mr. J.N. Baird,	Mr. D. Morning.

## **Rodent Officer**

Mr. J. Melvin.

## **Public Conveniences Supervisor**

Mr. J. Vernal.

## **Technical Assistant - Smoke Control**

Mr. J. Armour.

# C O N T E N T S

	<i>Page</i>
VITAL STATISTICS ... ..	1
i. Population ... ..	2
ii. Births - (a) Live-Births (including illegitimate) ..	2
(b) Still-Births ... ..	2
iii. Marriages ... ..	4
iv. Deaths - (a) General ... ..	4
(b) Infant and Neonatal ... ..	3
(c) Analysis of Deaths ... ..	5
(d) Deaths in various Age Groups ... ..	8
CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES -	
i. General ... ..	9
ii. Specific Diseases ... ..	9
CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN -	
i. Ante-natal Clinics ... ..	17
ii. Post-natal Clinics ... ..	17
iii. Child Welfare Clinics ..	18
iv. Day Nurseries ... ..	19
v. Residential Nursery ... ..	19
vi. Ancillary Services - (a) Dental ... ..	21
(b) Artificial Sunlight ..	21
(c) Maternity Outfits ... ..	22
(d) Layettees ... ..	22
vii. Welfare Foods ... ..	22
DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY ... ..	23
HEALTH VISITING ... ..	26
HOME NURSING ... ..	27
DOMESTIC HELP ... ..	29
PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES ... ..	30
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION ... ..	31
TUBERCULOSIS ... ..	36
CHIROPODY ... ..	42
WORK UNDER NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948 .	44
WORK UNDER THE NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1938	44
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE ... ..	45
MENTAL HEALTH ... ..	46
WORK UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 ... ..	49
ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937 ... ..	50
HEALTH EDUCATION ... ..	54
(a) Diabetic Survey ..	55
(b) Home Safety ... ..	58
REHOUSING IN RELATION TO ILLNESS .	60
CARE OF THE ELDERLY ... ..	61
CANCER OF THE LUNG .	62





# VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Population at mid-year ... ..	96 231	96 670
Area of Burgh - Acres ... ..	6 369	6 369
Density of Population (persons per acre) ... ..	15 2	15 2
Birth Rate .. ... ..	21 5	22 1
Death Rate .. ... ..	12 6	12 0
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) ... ..	24	29
Neo natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) ... ..	18	21
Still-birth Rate (per 1,000 Total Births) ... ..	20	26
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Total Births) ... ..	N11	N11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate ... ..	0 19	0 12
Cancer Death Rate . ... ..	19 72	19 93

POPULATION

The population of the Burgh as estimated by the Registrar General at 30th June 1962, was 96,670 being *an increase* of 439 from the mid-year estimate of 96,231 for 1961.

This estimated figure gives a population density of 15.2 per acre of the Burgh.

BIRTHSLive Births -

The total number of live births during 1962, corrected for 'transfer' was 2,134 (1,085 males and 1,049 females) of which 111 or 5.2% were illegitimate births. This figure gives a birth rate of 22.1 per 1,000 of the population compared with a rate of 21.5 in 1961.

The following table shows the birth rate for Paisley, compared with that for the Large Burghs and Scotland, for the post-war years to 1962.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	
		<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>	
		<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1946	20.0	24.7	20.3
1947	22.5	22.6	22.0
1948	18.9	19.6	19.4
1949	18.5	18.5	18.5
1950	17.4	17.8	17.9
1951	17.1	17.8	17.7
1952	17.0	18.4	17.7
1953	17.5	18.6	17.8
1954	17.7	18.9	18.0
1955	18.7	19.2	18.0
1956	19.5	19.8	18.5
1957	19.7	20.3	19.0
1958	21.1	20.9	19.2
1959	20.0	20.3	19.1
1960	21.7	20.6	19.4
1961	21.5	21.0	19.5
1962	22.1	21.3	20.1

The natural increase for the years, i.e., the excess of births over deaths was 975 compared with 855 in 1961.

Still-Births -

The number of still-births after correction for 'transfer' was fifty-six, giving a rate of twenty-six per 1,000 total births compared with a rate of twenty in 1961.

The following table shows the still birth rate for Paisley, compared with that for the Large Burghs and Scotland, for the post-war years to 1962.

### Still Births

Rate per 1,000 of all births

<u>Year</u>	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1946	32	35	32
1947	37	30	31
1948	32	30	29
1949	28	28	27
1950	33	28	27
1951	31	27	27
1952	28	28	26
1953	22	27	25
1954	26	26	25
1955	30	25	25
1956	28	24	24
1957	25	23	24
1958	24	25	23
1959	26	21	22
1960	24	22	22
1961	20	22	21
1962	26	21	20

<u>Year</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>	<u>Still-birth Rate per 1,000 Total Births</u>	<u>Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>	<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Births</u>	
				(a)	(b)
1960	22.2	24	14	38.8	38.8
1961	24	20	18	37.6	38.6
1962	29	26	21	43.6	46.9

Neo-natal mortality refers to deaths under 1 month.

(a) = Still births plus deaths in first week of life.

(b) = Still births plus deaths under 1 month (28 days).

### DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR    60

Prematurity	...	...	...	17	(4 Anencephaly 4 Congenital Heart Disease 4 Atelectasis 2 Eventration of Diaphragm 1 Atelectasis of Lung 1 Patent Foramen Ovale, Congenital
Congenital Abnormality	...	...	...	22	( Heart Disease 3 Pulmonary Atelectasis 1 Total Atelectasis, Cong. Oes. Duod. Atresia 1 Meningocele 1 Cirrhosis of Liver

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR (continued)

Haemorrhagic Pneumonia . . . . .	1
Meconium Inhalation Pneumonia . . . . .	1
Broncho Pneumonia . . . . .	9
Haemolytic Disease of the Newborn . . . . .	1
Asphyxia Suffocation . . . . .	2
Asphyxia Aspiration of Vomited Fluid . . . . .	1
Acute Bilateral Broncho Pneumonia . . . . .	1
Asphyxia . . . . .	3
Cerebral Birth Trauma . . . . .	2

MARRIAGES

During 1962 there were 795 marriages within the Burgh. This is equivalent to a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 of population.

For comparative purposes the following table is submitted -

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>
1946	876	9.6
1947	942	9.8
1948	927	9.6
1949	841	8.7
1950	817	8.4
1951	887	9.5
1952	807	8.5
1953	821	8.6
1954	871	9.2
1955	847	8.9
1956	838	8.7
1957	825	8.6
1958	792	8.2
1959	766	7.9
1960	751	7.7
1961	793	8.2
1962	795	8.2

DEATHSGeneral -

There were 1,159 deaths (608 males and 551 females) from all causes during 1962 compared with 1,217 deaths (627 males and 590 females) in 1961. The death rate for 1962 was 12.0 per 1,000 of population. The death rate in 1962 for the Large Burghs was 11.7 and for Scotland 12.2.

A synopsis of the Vital Statistics for the Years 1961/62 is shown below.

						1961	1962
POPULATION AND AREA -							
Population estimated at 30th June ..	...	...	...	...	...	96 231	96,670
Area of Burgh in Acres ..	...	...	...	...	...	6 369	6 369
Density of Population per Acre ..	...	...	...	...	...	15.2	15 2
BIRTHS -							
Total Live Births (including illegitimate Births) .	...	...	...	...	...	2,072	2,134
					<i>Males</i> ..	1 036	1 085
					<i>Females</i> ..	1 036	1,049
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population ..	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	21 5	22 1
				Scotland ...	...	19.5	20 1
				Large Burghs	...	21 0	21 3
Total Illegitimate Births ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	81	111
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 100 live births ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	3 9	5.2
				Scotland ...	...	4 6	4.8
				Large Burghs	...	3 9	4 4
Total Still Births ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	42	58
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 all births ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	20	26
				Scotland ...	...	21	20
				Large Burghs	...	22	21
DEATHS -							
Total Deaths - All Causes ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	1,217	1 159
Death Rate per 1,000 of population ..	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	12 6	12 0
				Scotland ...	...	12.3	12.2
				Large Burghs	...	11 8	11 7
Total deaths from Tuberculosis - All forms .	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	18	13
Tuberculosis Death Rate (All forms) per 1,000 ..	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	0 19	0 13
				Scotland ...	...	0 09	0 08
				Large Burghs	...	0 11	0 09
Total deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis .	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	18	12
Respiratory Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 ..	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	0 19	0 12
				Scotland ...	...	0 09	0 08
				Large Burghs	...	0 10	0 08
Total deaths from Epidemic Diseases*	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	2	2
Epidemic Diseases Death Rate per 1,000 ..	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	0 02	0 02
				Scotland ...	...	0 08	0 04
				Large Burghs	...	0.06	0 02
Total Infant Deaths ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	50	61
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	24	29
				Scotland ...	...	26	27
				Large Burghs	...	25	27
Total Neonatal Deaths .	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	38	44
Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 live births ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	18	21
				Scotland ...	...	17 9	17 9
Total Maternal Deaths .	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	..	..
Maternal Death Rate per 1,000 all births ...	...	...	...	Paisley ...	...	0 4	0 4
				Scotland ...	...	..	..

\*Typhoid fever; Cerebro-spinal fever; Scarlet fever; Whooping Cough  
Diphtheria; Influenza and Measles.

The total number of deaths and the death rate for Paisley, and a comparison with the rate for the Large Burghs and Scotland, for each of the years 1946 to 1962 are given in the following table.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Deaths</u>		
		<u>Rate per 1 000 of population</u>		
		<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1946	1,175	12.9	13.4	13.1
1947	1,235	12.8	13.2	12.9
1948	1,161	12.1	12.0	11.8
1949	1,158	12.0	12.5	12.3
1950	1,175	12.1	12.5	12.4
1951	1,195	12.7	13.0	12.9
1952	1,127	11.9	11.5	12.0
1953	1,022	10.8	11.0	11.5
1954	1,069	11.3	11.8	12.0
1955	1,090	11.5	12.4	12.0
1956	1,160	12.1	11.5	12.0
1957	1,163	12.1	11.3	11.9
1958	1,187	12.3	11.3	12.0
1959	1,185	12.2	11.5	12.1
1960	1,126	11.6	11.2	11.9
1961	1,217	12.6	11.8	12.3
1962	1,159	12.0	11.7	12.2



An analysis of the deaths during 1962 showing causes and age distribution is contained in the following tables.

	Actual Deaths	Percentage of Total Deaths
<i>SYSTEMIC DISEASES</i>		
Heart Disease ... ..	422	
Cerebral Haemorrhage and Thrombosis ... ..	174	
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	25	
Malignant neoplasms of respiratory system ... ..	60	
Malignant neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	15	
Other malignant neoplasms ... ..	156	
Tumour (non-malignant) ... ..	-	
Pneumonia ... ..	43	
Bronchitis ... ..	47	
Other Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) .	7	
Diseases of the Nervous System .	15	
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	6	
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer ... ..	9	
Appendicitis ... ..	4	
Diseases of the Liver ... ..	10	
Other Diseases of the Digestive System ... ..	13	
Nephritis .	4	
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ..	17	
Diseases of the Skin and Locomotor System ... .	4	
Other General Diseases ..	13	
Acute Rheumatism .	-	
Old Age ... ..	2	
Suicide ... ..	10	
Violence - Road Accidents ... ..	6	
- Accidents in the Home ... ..	27	
- Others ... ..	6	
Cause ill-defined .	-	1,095
		94.5
<i>INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES -</i>		
Respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	12	
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ... ..	1	
Syphilis and Sequelae ... ..	1	
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ... ..	-	
Measles ... ..	-	
Dysentery .	-	
Influenza ..	1	
Meningococcal Infection .	1	
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis ... ..	1	17
		1.5
<i>DISEASES OF INFANCY OTHER THAN INFECTIOUS -</i>		
Congenital Malformation .	14	
Birth Injuries and Atelectasis .	18	
Pneumonia of the Newborn ... ..	4	
Other Diseases ... ..	11	47
		4.0
<i>DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY ..</i>		
		-
<i>Total ...</i>		1,159

							Actual Deaths	Percentages of all deaths
Under 4 weeks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3.8
4 weeks upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1.5
1 year do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0.5
5 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.3
10 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0.4
15 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0.3
25 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1.5
35 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2.6
45 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	8.9
55 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	17.4
65 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	332	28.6
75 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	27.2
85 years do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	7.0
<i>Total</i>							<i>1,159</i>	

### Infant Mortality -

During 1962, there were sixty-one deaths among children under 1 year of age as compared with fifty deaths in 1961. The infant mortality rate for the year was 29 per 1,000 live births and compares with the rate of 27 for Scotland, as a whole and 27 for the Large Burghs during the same period.

### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Paisley</u>	<u>Large Burghs</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
1955	67	37.7	33.0	30.3
1956	59	31.6	30.1	28.6
1957	55	29.1	30.3	28.5
1958	60	29.4	29.0	27.7
1959	74	38.2	28.7	28.3
1960	47	22.2	27.5	26.3
1961	50	24.0	25.0	26.0
1962	61	29.0	27.0	27.0

## CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### GENERAL -

During 1962, 1,729 cases of infectious disease came to the notice of the Public Health Department. This was a *decrease* of 1,241 on the 1961 figure of 2,970.

Such cases become known through statutory notification by general medical practitioners and hospital medical officers and by information supplied by schools and health visitors.

The statutory notifiable diseases are -

Anthrax	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Cerebro Spinal Fever	Poliomyelitis
Cholera	Puerperal Fever
Continued Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Scarlet Fever
Dysentery	Smallpox
Encephalitis Lethargica	Tuberculosis
Erysipelas	Typhus
Jaundice, Acute Infective	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Paratyphoid Fever
Malaria	Whooping Cough
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Food Poisoning
Plague	(Notifiable from 1st August 1956).
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	

It must be emphasised that, despite the changes which have taken place in the vast field of infectious diseases, there still remains the great need for early ascertainment and the initiation of preventive action in those cases which do occur and that the statutory obligation to notify 'forthwith on becoming aware' is as necessary to-day as ever it has been.

### SPECIFIC DISEASES -

#### CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER -

Five cases of this disease were notified in 1962 compared with six cases in 1961. There was one death.

#### DIPHTHERIA -

For the ninth calendar year in succession no cases of this disease were confirmed within the Burgh. The trend of this disease is fully analysed in another section of this Report which deals with 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

#### DYSENTERY -

In 1962 there were 299 notifications of this disease, as compared with 114 notifications during 1961. There were no deaths.

ERYSIPELAS

There were six notifications of this disease during the year compared with two in 1961. There were no deaths.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Two cases of ophthalmia were notified in 1962 compared with seventeen cases in 1961. One case was a domiciliary case in the Burgh of Paisley. One case was notified from Ross Hospital (residence in Glasgow). There were no notifications of blindness due to this condition.

PNEUMONIA - ACUTE PRIMARY

During the year 169 cases of this disease were notified as against 246 cases notified in 1961. There were forty-three deaths during the year being the same number of deaths as in 1961.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA

There were no cases of puerperal fever but nineteen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified in 1962. Eleven cases occurred in Ross Hospital (residence in Glasgow). Five cases occurred in Thornhill Hospital, whose place of residence was in Paisley. Three cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital from their home address (residence in Paisley).

POLIOMYELITIS

During the year there were four cases of paralytic poliomyelitis notified as against no cases notified in 1961. The subject of vaccination against poliomyelitis is reported in the section 'Vaccination and Immunisation'.

SCARLET FEVER

Sixty eight cases were notified during the year compared with sixty-five notifications in 1961. There were no deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS

Seventy-six cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified and confirmed during 1962, compared with seventy one cases in 1961. There were twelve deaths during the year compared with eighteen deaths the previous year.

There were thirteen notifications, as compared with nine in 1961 of the non-respiratory type of the disease. There was one death.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER

Two cases of enteric fever were notified during the year as compared with three cases in 1961.

WHOOPING COUGH -

During 1962, nine cases were notified as against sixty-four cases notified in 1961. There were no deaths.

FOOD POISONING -

During 1962, 125 cases of food poisoning were notified as against twenty-two notifications in 1961.

VENEREAL DISEASES -

The investigation and treatment of these diseases is carried out at the Special Treatment Centre, Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe. Their incidence during 1962 can be gauged from an analysis of the new cases coming to the Centre during the year and this is shown in the Table below:-

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Soft Sore		Non-Specific Venereal Infection		Conditions other than V.D.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 24 years	2	-	9	2	-	-	5	-	2	2	18	4
25 - 34 years	1	-	11	-	-	-	14	1	12	4	38	5
35 and over	2	-	3	3	-	-	15	2	9	3	29	8
<i>Total New Cases</i>	5	-	23	5	-	-	34	3	23	11	85	19

The trend of the various venereal diseases is shown in the following figures:—

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Venereal Infections	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1938	27	12	101	29	30	1
1946	37	25	78	24	41	-
1956	4	1	26	6	23	3
1957	4	3	23	3	21	3
1958	1	1	31	2	23	5
1959	6	4	17	2	21	-
1960	6	3	27	5	16	4
1961	3	3	13	2	28	6
1962	5	-	23	5	34	3



INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Cases removed to Hospital	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Total		1962	
										61	62	Inc.	Dec.
<b>NOTIFIABLE -</b>													
Anthrax ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	6	5	2	1	3	3	-	-	-	6	5	-	1
Cholera ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .	60	78	7	15	135	17	80	11	16	12	28	8	114
Encephalitis Lethargica .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2
Jaundice.-													
Acute Infective	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leprosy ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	2	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Plague ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia -													
Acute Influenzal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Primary ..	238	165	49	23	40	17	22	12	9	8	9	9	246
Polio-myelitis ...	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169
Puerperal Fever ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	1	7	5
Scarlet Fever ...	8	3	-	-	8	54	58	-	1	-	1	-	65
Smallpox ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -													
Respiratory ...	64	64	-	-	-	1	1	12	14	8	14	13	71
Non-Respiratory	5	5	-	-	1	2	3	-	2	1	1	4	9
Typhoid Fever ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C/f. ...	394	350	75	41	91	170	100	154	36	51	31	61	44
										39	93	81	66
										66	66	536	663
												220	93

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)

	Cases removed to Hospital	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 34 years	35 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Total		1962										
										61	62	Inc.	Dec.									
NOTIFIABLE (contd.) -																						
B/f. ...	394	350	75	41	91	170	100	154	36	51	31	61	44	39	93	220	93					
Paratyphoid A ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Paratyphoid B ...	3	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-					
Typhus ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Whooping Cough ...	3	1	6	1	7	3	50	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	64	9	-					
Gastro-Enteritis .	45	43	34	28	9	11	-	3	-	3	2	1	-	-	53	50	-					
Food Poisoning ...	12	4	1	1	3	7	4	25	6	28	-	30	1	21	5	13	3					
Enteritis .	3	6	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3	1					
Staphylococcal Aureus Skin Infection ..	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1					
Lymphocytic Meningitis ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-					
Primary Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1					
Aseptic Meningitis ...	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8					
Haemophilus Meningitis .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
NON-NOTIFIABLE -																						
Chickenpox ...	4	6	-	2	3	13	288	440	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	455	163				
Measles ...	12	2	3	-	39	18	676	185	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	203	-				
Mumps ...	11	-	2	-	12	1	705	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	721	11	-				
Pneumonia (other than above) ...	4	131	-	41	4	12	2	3	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	53	6	141				
Rubella ...	5	-	-	-	4	1	535	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	51	-				
Total ...	500	556	126	116	177	241	2362	878	49	89	34	93	45	65	108	125	69	122	2970	1729	631	1872

## FOOD POISONING

The following note was published in the Bulletin of the Chief Medical Officer to the Department of Health for Scotland and illustrates how easily food poisoning can occur.

'This particular incident was discovered in a somewhat round-about fashion. A guest at a wedding held in a Church Hall in Paisley had felt unwell and had got in touch with the Caterer to complain. The Caterer, appreciating that there might be some liability involved on his part, sent the man to the Public Health Department. Further investigation disclosed the following facts. Eighty guests had attended a wedding function held at noon on 6th October 1962. Of that number forty-four were found to have symptoms of food poisoning, which, in some cases, had been quite severe. The symptoms comprised nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, and they appeared in most instances a few hours after eating the meal. In some cases the diarrhoea cleared up within 24 hours but in others it lasted intermittently for a week.

The meal served at the function consisted of 'steak pie' accompanied by potatoes and peas. This was followed by trifle with cream, wedding cake, tea and cakes. Portions of these items of food, with the exception of the meat, were available for sampling and were examined bacteriologically. They all gave negative results. The 'steak pie' consisted of sliced shoulder cow steak, which had been supplied to the caterer on 4th October 1962. It was put in the refrigerator cabinet of a counter display unit at 36°F. where it remained until mid-day on Friday. The meat was then cut into small pieces and cooked in a single aluminium container for 3 hours at a temperature of 420° to 450°F. It was then placed in a meat larder for overnight storage about 4-30 p.m. The meat was removed from the larder about 8 a.m. on 6th October 1962, and divided into two portions of 20 lb. each. One portion was sent to a wedding function in a Church Hall outside Paisley Burgh and the other was sent to the Paisley function. The meat was transferred to tin steel ashets, each holding about twenty-four portions. These portions were covered with greaseproof paper and loaded into a van for delivery. The pastry which accompanied the steak consisted of individual pre-cooked portions of puff pastry. The meat was reheated at the Church Hall, brought through the boil at the stove and transferred to another, where it was kept hot until served at 11-30 a.m. The peas were ordinary processed peas and the potatoes were cleaned, cooked and boiled at the Church Hall.

An analysis of the persons with symptoms showed that every person who had eaten 'steak pie' had taken ill., but that quite a number who had taken the trifle were not ill. Every guest seemed to have taken a portion of wedding cake so it seemed reasonable to suppose that these two items of food were the ones that could be suspected initially. The wedding cake itself was cleared bacteriologically and the conclusion then was that the 'steak' was responsible for these symptoms.

All the guests and food workers gave faecal specimens which were examined bacteriologically. Of the forty-four guests who complained of symptoms, twenty-nine

gave positive results for *clostridium welchii*. Seven persons who had not complained of symptoms were found also to be positive. Thus a total of thirty-six guests were found to be excreting *clostridium welchii* after having attended this function. In addition one food worker, who did not complain of symptoms, was found to be excreting the organism. Unfortunately for this investigation, she had eaten a portion of the steak pie at the function so that her positive stool result did not necessarily indicate that she had contaminated any of the items of food.

It was clear that with such violent and widespread symptoms there must have been large numbers of organisms in the food, and this in turn led to the conclusion that faulty food hygiene was responsible for the outbreak, although one rather curious fact was that the other portion of steak pie delivered to the function outside Paisley did not cause any illness whatsoever.

Swabs of all the cooking implements used in the caterer's kitchen, together with swabs from the table tops and samples of items of food then in store in the kitchen premises were examined bacteriologically, and in no instance was *clostridium welchii* isolated. The skins of the food workers were free from lesions and no history of recent diarrhoeal illness was obtained from the food workers.

This outbreak of food poisoning would appear to have been caused by defective food processing, in which the caterer pre-cooked the meat and set it aside to cool in an unguarded cold store before reheating prior to eating. The meat should have been cooled rapidly and refrigerated within 1½ hours of cooking until required. It was also possible that the reheating temperature may have been such as to provide ideal conditions for the growth of the organism.

It was pointed out to the caterer that his technique was at fault and that his procedure in this case was not acceptable, and he agreed to alter it in future.

One comforting feature can however be noticed in these outbreaks of food poisoning, and that is that the caterer gets such a surprise that he is immediately open to suggestions which will improve very considerably the hygiene of the catering premises. Not only that, but improved methods of food processing can be instituted and maintained thereafter.'



## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS -

During 1962 the Local Health Authority continued to provide Clinic facilities at several centres throughout the Burgh as follows .

	<u>Ante-Natal</u>	<u>Post Natal</u>
	<u>Sessions</u>	<u>Sessions</u>
Russell Institute, Causeyside Street	4	1
St. Ninian's Church, Ferguslie ...	1	
Mossvale Church, Greenock Road ...	1	
Blackland House, Glenburn ...	1	
Barscube Clinic, Hunterhill .	1	
Foxbar Clinic, Foxbar ...	1	
<i>Total</i>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>

In all, these ante-natal clinics were attended by 1,495 expectant mothers and the total number of attendances made by them was 7,993. The number of post-natal mothers who attended for check-up following confinement was 188.

Statistics relating to these Clinics are contained in the Tables below:-

Ante-Natal Consultations	Russell Institute Clinic	Ferguslie Clinic	Mossvale Clinic	Blackland Clinic	Barscube Clinic	Foxbar Clinic	Total
Number of Expectant Mothers attending	948	183	110	112	63	79	1,495
Made up - New Cases ...	719	149	86	79	47	66	1,146
Re-attending ...	229	34	24	33	16	13	349
Total Number of Attendances ..	5,318	757	580	590	335	413	7,993
Number of cases admitted to Ante-natal Wards of Hospitals ...	289	38	35	18	12	16	408
Number of Cases treated at Clinic ...	659	145	65	94	51	63	1,087
Source of New Cases ..							
General Medical Practitioner ...	661	103	66	55	25	58	968
Midwife ...	"	"	"	1	"	"	1
Health Visitor ...	3	1	"	"	"	"	4
Own Accord ...	55	45	20	23	22	8	173

### Post-Natal Consultations

Total Number of Cases attending	...	...	...	174
Total Attendances	...	...	...	188

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

During the year Child Welfare Clinics were conducted from the following Centres -

					Sessions
Russell Institute ...	...	...	...	...	5
St. Ninian's Church .	...	...	...	...	2
Mossvale Church ...	...	...	...	...	1
Blackland House ...	...	...	...	...	9
Barscube Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	9
Foxbar Clinic ...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Total</i>					<u>28</u>

A total of 4,838 children attended these Clinics during the year, and the total number of attendances was 21,512.

A further development of child care was started in 1960 by the routine testing of children aged 6 weeks by the Health Visitors, to detect urinary phenylketonuria which can lead to mental deficiency. Three thousand eight hundred and forty-six tests have been done but no positive results have yet emerged. The usual incidence of this urinary abnormality is 1 in 1,000.

The statistics relative to Child Welfare and Special Clinics for 1962 are given in the Table below:-

Child Welfare Consultations	Number of children attending the clinics during year and who on the date of their first attendance this year were -		Total Number of attendances made during year by children who at the time of attendance were -	
	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age	Under 1 year of age	Over 1 year of age
Local Health Authority Clinics .. Total	2,363	2,475	12,824	8,688
<u>Clinics -</u>				
Russell Institute ... ..	998	687	5,443	2,383
Ferguslie .. ...	356	534	1,620	1,887
Mossvale ... ..	202	225	1,190	907
Barscube ... ..	177	217	1,051	837
Blackland .. ...	272	271	1,516	749
Foxbar ... ..	358	541	2,004	1,925



DAY NURSERIES -

During 1962 the Town Council continued to provide 160 places in Day Nurseries for children under 5 years of age.

There were 158 admissions and 143 children ceased to attend. These admissions and dismissals were as follows:-

	<u>Admissions</u>				<u>Dismissals</u>			
	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Castle Street,	29	25	27	81	13	23	41	77
Hugh Smiley.	9	11	18	38	2	6	29	37
Douglas Street,	14	18	7	39	2	11	16	29

The incidence of Infectious Diseases was as follows:-

	<u>Mumps</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Chickenpox</u>
Castle Street .	...	24	1	30	7
Hugh Smiley ...	...	27	-	11	2
Douglas Street	...	9	-	2	16
	<u>1</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>25</u>

	<u>Admissions</u>				<u>Dismissals</u>			
	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Babies</u>	<u>Tweenies</u>	<u>Toddlers</u>	<u>Total</u>
Crosslet House, Dumbarton	6	.	2	8	7	2	4	13

CHAPEL HOUSE RESIDENTIAL NURSERY -

During 1962, 102 children (nine under 1 year; sixty-eight aged 1.3 years, twenty-five aged 3.5 years) were admitted to the Nursery and ninety-seven were dismissed.

The reasons for these 102 children being admitted were as follows:-

1. Mother going into Hospital	(a) Confinement	...	...	50
	(b) Surgical Operation	...	...	7
	(c) Sanatorium Treatment	...	...	4
	(d) Mental Illness	...	...	7
	(e) Medical Treatment	...	...	9
2. Mother requiring holiday and rest	...	...	...	6
3. Child deserted	...	...	...	3
4. Transfer from Hospital	...	...	...	2
5. Transferred from Day Nursery	...	...	...	1
6. Homeless child	...	...	...	8
7. Awaiting Boarding Out	...	...	...	1
8. Neglect	...	...	...	1
9. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3

An analysis of the ninety-seven children dismissed from the Nursery during 1962 shows that the average length of stay per child was five weeks. Details of length of stay are as follows:-

Under 1 week	...	24	9-10 weeks	...	...
1-2 weeks	...	10	10-11 weeks	...	...
2-3 weeks	...	15	11-12 weeks	...	...
3-4 weeks	...	7	12-13 weeks	...	...
4-5 weeks	...	9	13-14 weeks	...	4
5-6 weeks	...	4	14-15 weeks	...	...
6-7 weeks	...	8	15-16 weeks	...	4
7-8 weeks	...	6	Over 16 weeks	...	3
8-9 weeks	...	3			

#### NURSERY SERVICE 1962

	Approved for Training	No. of Approved Places		No. of Children on Register at end of year		Average Daily attendances during year		Waiting lists at end of year	
		Years		Years		Years		Years	
		0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5	0-2	2-5
Chapel House Residential Nursery ... ..	Yes	10	10	4	8	4	7	-	-
Castle Street Day Nursery ..	Yes	15	45	15	50	11	44	43	88
Hugh Smiley Day Nursery ...	Yes	20	30	20	33	16	30	20	30
Douglas Street Day Nursery .	Yes	20	30	16	40	10	39	57	45

ANCILLARY SERVICES -

The Town Council continued during 1962 to provide certain Specialised Services in conjunction with its ante-natal, post-natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

There was one Dental Clinic a week at which examinations and conservative treatment were carried out by dentists employed by Renfrew County Education Committee in their School Dental Service.

In all fifty-six persons, forty-seven adults and nine children were examined and of these forty-seven adults and nine children were treated by the dental officers.

<u>DENTAL CLINIC -</u>					
Number inspected by Dental Officer during year	...	...	...	...	56
(a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	47
(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	...	-
(c) Pre-school Children	...	...	...	...	9
Number found to require treatment	(a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	47
	(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	-
	(c) Pre-school Children	...	...	...	9
Number accepting treatment	(a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	47
	(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	-
	(c) Pre-school Children	...	...	...	9
Number treated by Dental Officer during year	(a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	47
	(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	-
	(c) Pre-school Children	...	...	...	9
Number referred to G.P. Dentists during year	(a) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	-
	(b) Nursing Mothers	...	...	...	-
	(c) Pre-school Children	...	...	...	-
Number of extractions by Dental Officer	Mothers	...	...	...	7
	Children	...	...	...	2
Number of Conservations by Dental Officer	Mothers	...	...	...	25
	Children	...	...	...	9
Number of dressings by Dental Officer	Mothers	...	...	...	23
	Children	...	...	...	12
Number of Dentures supplied during year	Ante-natal	...	...	...	-
	Post-natal	...	...	...	-

The Artificial Sunlight Clinic has continued in operation every weekday and apart from dealing with children from the Child Welfare Clinics has also dealt with cases

referred by Tuberculosis Physicians and the School Medical Officers.

<i>ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC</i>							
Total Number of Cases Attending	...	...	...	...	...		121
New Cases from - Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	...		55
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	...		31
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	...		35
Cases re-attending from - Child Welfare Clinics	...	...	...	...	...		18
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	...		14
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	...		20
Total Number of Attendances ..	...	...	...	...	...		2,268
Made up - Child Welfare Clinics ..	...	...	...	...	...		803
School Health Service ..	...	...	...	...	...		702
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	...		763

In addition to these Specialised Clinics the Local Health Authority continued to implement their scheme for the care of mothers and young children by supplying maternity outfits free of charge to all expectant mothers who were confined in their own homes and layettes for necessitous and exceptional cases. During 1962, 709 maternity outfits and nine layettes were supplied.

#### WELFARE FOODS

This was the eighth full calendar year during which the Local Health Authority was responsible for the distribution of welfare foods (National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamins A and D Tablets). The Distribution Centre is at 11 Maxwell Street.

The Paisley Centre is a busy one and the turnover of Welfare Foods considerable. On an average the following quantities of food are distributed each week:-

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	648 tins	(758)*
Orange Juice	...	...	...	296 bottles	(538)*
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	62 bottles	(98)*
Vitamins A and D Tablets ..	...	...	...	21 packets	(45)*

(\*Last year's weekly average).

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

The Midwifery Service continues to carry out excellent work in the Burgh and fortunately sufficient staff has been recruited to meet the obligations placed upon it.

The district work is increasing and the practice in Maternity Hospitals of allowing patients to go home shortly after delivery throws an additional burden on the midwives who have to look after these patients when discharged from hospital. It seems clear that additional maternity beds are urgently needed in the Burgh of Paisley to meet the growing demand for institutional delivery, and the best way of providing these would be by building a new Maternity Hospital in Paisley.

The Co ordinating Committee on Maternity Services in Renfrewshire of the Local Executive Council continued to meet at intervals during 1962 and a final Report on its deliberations has been issued. It is hoped that the recommendations contained within the Report should prove of value to all the Local Health Authorities concerned and to the General Practitioners and Hospitals providing Maternity Services.

Most of the work of renovation at Oakshaw Home has now been carried out and the Scottish Midwives Board commented very favourably on the accommodation now provided. They were also impressed by the arrangement whereby pupil midwives attended cases and then followed up the cases which they delivered on the district.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STATISTICS

Total Number of Births including Still births occurring in the Area before correction for Residence ... ..	2,843
Number of Births in Ross Maternity Hospital . ... ..	2,239
Number of Births in Infectious Diseases Hospital ... ..	2
Number of Births occurring at Home ... ..	602
Number of Still births in Total ... ..	19
Cases dealt with under Section 23(2) National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 .. ... ..	602
Made up -	
Doctor engaged and present at Confinement . ... ..	44
Doctor engaged and not present at Confinement ... ..	558
Midwife (alone) (no Doctor engaged) ... ..	



## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STATISTICS

Total Number of Cases booked ... ..	726	
Total Number of Cases attended .. ..	756	
Total Number of Cases delivered on District ... ..	602	
Total Number of Emergency Cases (not booked) delivered on District . . . .	3	
Total Number of Abortions ... ..	2*	
Number of Cases delivered by Midwife only ... ..	558	
Number of Cases delivered by Doctor and Midwife ... ..	12	
Number of Cases requiring medical aid .. ..	28	
Number of unbooked Cases delivered by Midwife only ... ..	1	
Number of unbooked Cases delivered by Doctor and Midwife ... ..	2	
Number of Abortions attended by Doctor . . . .	2*	
*Not included as Deliveries.		
Conditions requiring medical aid -		
Post Partum Haemorrhage ... ..	7	
Intra Partum Haemorrhage ... ..	1	
Retained Placentae ... ..	9	
Delayed Labour . . . .	2	
Premature Labour ... ..	2	
Obstetric Shock ... ..	1	
Twin Pregnancy complicated by Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia ... ..	1	
Still Birth ... ..	1	
Uterine Inertia ... ..	2	
Feeble Babies .. ..	2	28
Total Number of Cases transferred to Hospital in Labour -		
Delayed Labour . . . .	20	
Foetal Distress ... ..	5	
Premature Labour ... ..	10	
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage (in early labour) .. . .	15	50
Of the above 50 cases admitted to Hospital in labour, 43 were dismissed early in the Puerperium and nursed at Home.		
Number of Cases transferred to Hospital during ante-natal period -		
Malpresentations ... ..	18	
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia ... ..	7	
Post-maturity .. . .	14	
Rhesus Factor .. . .	1	
Anaemia ... ..	1	
Twin pregnancy . . . .	1	
Intra-uterine death of foetus ... ..	1	43
Of the above 43 cases admitted to Hospital, 35 were dismissed early in the Puerperium and nursed at Home.		
Total Number of Cases transferred to Hospital after delivery -		
Retained Placentae ... ..	4	
Post Partum Haemorrhage ... ..	5	9
The above 9 cases admitted to Hospital after delivery were all dismissed early in Puerperium.		



DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY STATISTICS (*continued*)

Total Number of Cases cancelled from the Domiciliary Service during the Ante-natal period ... ..	54
Medical reasons complicating pregnancy ... ..	9
Domestic reasons ... ..	4
Pseudocyesis ... ..	1
Contracted Pelvis ... ..	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage ... ..	4
Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia ... ..	8
Rhesus Factor ... ..	6
Hydramnios ... ..	3
Malpresentations ... ..	7
Unsatisfactory Obstetric History ..	2
Twin Pregnancy ... ..	9
Total Number of Natal Visits paid (1st fourteen days of Puerperium) ...	10,586
Total Number of Ante-natal visits paid . ... ..	11,210
Domiciliary Visits paid by Midwives ... ..	7,069
Domiciliary Visits paid by Doctors ... ..	4,104
Clinic Visits ... ..	37
Total Number of Infants born ... ..	602
Number of Infants born alive ... ..	599
Number of Infants still-born ... ..	3
Number of Twins born ... ..	3 Sets
Causes of Still-births -	
Abnormally short cord round neck ..	1
Intra-Uterine death of Foetus (cause unknown) ...	2
Total Number of Neonatal Deaths . ... ..	-
Total Number of Infants admitted to Hospital (other than those admitted with mothers after delivery) ... ..	15
? Pyeloric Stenosis ... ..	2
Cleft Palate and Hare Lip ..	1
Deformity of Neck ... ..	1
Cyanosis (feeble infant) ... ..	1
? Gastro Enteritis ..	1
Prematurity (including 2 sets twins) ... ..	9
Maternal Deaths ... ..	-
Maternal Morbidity Rate ..	-
Still-Birth Rate - 3 in 602 deliveries ... ..	0.48%
Neonatal Death Rate ... ..	-
Total Number of Cases to whom Gas and Air Analgesia was given during labour	434
Total Number of Cases to whom Pethilorfan was given during labour ..	334
Supervisory Visits (exclusive of all other numbers) ..	2,027

## HEALTH VISITING

The work of the Health Visiting staff increased considerably during 1962 and present indications are that it will continue to increase as time goes on. The staff are engaged in a large variety of duties which serve the community at every age group. They are concerned in:-

The Care of Mothers and young Children;  
Tuberculosis prevention and control;  
The supervision and care of the Elderly;  
The care of the Mentally Disordered;  
Accident prevention;  
Health Education;  
Prevention of Family break-up;  
Special investigations in co-operation with General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals.

Of the above, two require special mention. The care of the elderly is becoming a most important part of the Health Visitors' work and in Paisley a comprehensive Health and Welfare service for the elderly is in force.

The Diabetic Survey will serve as an illustration of the work done in special investigations, and also of the care given to the elderly. The Health Visitors played a most important part in the survey and its success was due in no small measure to their efforts.

### NUMBER OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING 1962

	First Visits	Total Visits
Expectant Mothers      ...      ...      ...      ...	218	510
Children under 1 year of age ...      ...      ...	2,619	16,501
Children between age 1 - 5 years      ...      ...	3,819	16,645
Tuberculosis Cases      ...      ...      ...      ...	612	3,044
Other Cases (Housing, Care of Elderly, Mental Health, Research) .      ...	1,088	1,621
<i>Total</i>	8,356	38,321

## HOME NURSING

The great majority of the cases dealt with during the year were referred to the Service by general medical practitioners, and the variety of cases coming under care are broadly classified in the following table.

Diseases	No. of Patients			No. of Visits			Age		Termination of Cases			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	65 Years	65 Years and over	Con- vale- scence	Trans- fer to Hos- pital	Died	Contin- uing at 31st Decr. 1962
Abdominal ...	11	27	38	236	955	1,191	26	12	27	3	1	7
Accidents ...	1	4	5	6	64	70	1	4	2	-	1	2
Amputations .	3	-	3	114	-	114	3	-	-	1	-	2
Cancer ...	17	22	39	332	362	694	26	13	6	6	22	5
Cardiac ...	25	54	79	952	2,084	3,036	22	57	22	15	16	26
Cerebral Haemorrhage	20	51	71	355	2,230	2,585	10	61	10	20	21	20
Diabetes ...	1	42	43	64	8,061	8,125	16	27	7	9	2	25
Gynaecological	-	1	1	-	5	5	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nervous ...	2	5	7	59	499	558	5	2	-	1	-	6
Respiratory .	24	27	51	269	255	524	28	23	38	4	5	4
Rheumatism ..	5	17	22	174	969	1,143	6	16	6	5	1	10
Operations Tonsils and Adenoids ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senile Decay	13	39	52	897	1,215	2,112	-	52	12	15	14	11
Other Conditions .	89	259	348	1,738	5,912	7,650	172	176	221	39	16	72
Total	211	548	759	5,196	22,611	27,807	316	443	352	118	99	190

Number and Type of Injection given by Home Nurses

	No. of Patients			No. of Visits			Age		Termination of Cases			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	65 Years	65 Years and over	Con- vales- cence	Trans- fer to Hos- pital	Died	Contin- uing at 31st Decr. 1962
Penicillin ..	29	27	56	212	175	387	44	12	51	2	1	2
Mersalyl ...	7	31	38	400	1,126	1,526	13	25	12	6	5	15
Streptomycin .	3	8	11	132	426	558	11	-	8	2	-	1
Imferon ...	2	26	28	11	527	538	17	11	25	1	-	2
Anahaemin ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cytamen ...	6	43	49	117	1,126	1,243	12	37	13	2	3	31
Autogen B ...	-	2	2	-	111	111	2	-	-	-	-	2
Insulin ...	1	38	39	64	7,734	7,798	13	26	7	8	1	23
Durabolin ...	-	1	1	-	43	43	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cortisone ...	2	3	5	37	339	376	5	-	3	-	-	2
Morphine Sulphate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Injections ..	1	1	2	40	49	89	1	1	1	-	-	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>1,013</i>	<i>11,656</i>	<i>12,669</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>79</i>

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The Domestic Help Service is one of the most important social services which Paisley provides. It is a service upon which there will be an increasing demand, as the population becomes more elderly. Over half of all the requests for home helps come from elderly persons, usually living alone, and there is no doubt that if it were not for this service, many elderly persons would have to be admitted to hospital or residential homes.

(i) Number of Domestic Helps employed at end of year ...	121
(a) Whole time ...	53
(b) Part-time ...	68
(ii) Number of Cases for which Helps were provided during Year ... ..	564
(iii) Number of Cases in (ii) dealt with on account of confinement ... ..	106
(a) At home ..	96
(b) In Hospital ...	10
(iv) Number of cases in (ii) provided on account of Chronic Sickness including aged and infirm ... ..	450

There were ninety-two new full-time cases in the year. Twenty-two or 23.9% paid the full cost of the service and of the 305 new part-time cases, twenty-seven or 8.85% paid the full cost of the service to them. The other cases paid for the service according to the assessment made on their income.

The various categories undertaken during 1962 are shown below.

	Full-time help	Part-time help	Percentage of all new cases
Aged . ... ..	3 3%	96.7%	53.4%
General Illness ... ..	22.5%	77.5%	17.9%
Tuberculosis ... ..	12.5%	87.5%	2.0%
Maternity ....	64.2%	35.8%	26.7%

## PREVENTION OF BREAK UP OF FAMILIES

The work of supporting families in need was continued throughout the year, mainly by Health Visitors who are in the fortunate position of being regarded as welcome visitors and not as interfering officials. Along with this supportive work goes the work of prevention which in the long term is the most important from the community's point of view. Although it is frequently unrewarding, the increasing portion of the Health Visitors' time occupied by this work must be regarded as true prevention, and an increase in staff will soon be necessary to carry out the duties satisfactorily.

The Co-ordinating Committee considered a large number of cases during the year, and succeeded in solving some of them, and in helping others.



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX -

During 1962, 3,633 vaccinations (1,808 primary and 1,825 re-vaccinations) were notified as having been carried out within the Burgh. In this number were 765 infant vaccinations giving a percentage of 35.84 of infants vaccinated.

	Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th - 10th day	Accelerated (Vaccinoid) reaction 5th - 7th day	Reaction greatest 2nd - 3rd day	No local reaction	Total
Primary ...	1,709	3	12	84	1,808
Re-vaccination	1,115	202	411	97	1,825

There is no doubt that the present vaccination figures must be improved. Smallpox is not the serious problem it once was in this country or still is in certain Asiatic and African areas, but that it can be imported into this country and give rise to much alarm and serious illness is well known. Each year with the greater ease and speed of air travel this aspect of the problem becomes more and more real. Recent outbreaks of smallpox in this country must have brought home to everyone the danger of remaining unvaccinated.

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA ..

The trend of the incidence of this disease since 1941, when immunisation was started on a large scale, needs little comment. Suffice to say that there have been no deaths among immunised children since the inception of the Scheme and no cases of Diphtheria have occurred in the Burgh for nine years.

In order to preserve this position, all children should be immunised preferably before entry to school, and the state of immunisation should be improved by Booster doses whenever practicable.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	At School	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1947 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	2	-	-	-	2
1951	-	1	-	-	-	1
1952	-	8	-	-	-	8
1953	-	41	-	-	-	41
1954	-	59	-	-	-	59
1955	-	126	-	-	-	126
1956	-	150	-	-	-	150
1957	-	2	-	-	-	2
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	-	389	-	-	-	389

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	At School	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1947 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	1	-	-	-	1
1951	-	15	-	-	-	15
1952	-	25	-	-	-	25
1953	-	133	-	-	-	133
1954	-	163	-	-	-	163
1955	-	330	-	-	-	330
1956	-	377	-	-	-	377
1957	-	32	-	-	-	32
1958	-	1	-	-	-	1
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	-	1,077	-	-	-	1,077

# DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1947 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-
1956	-	-	-	-	-
1957	-	1	-	-	1
1958	-	-	1	-	1
1959	1	1	1	-	3
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	2	-	-	2
1962	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	1	4	2	-	7

# DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1947 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-
1956	2	-	-	-	2
1957	1	-	-	-	1
1958	-	-	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	3	-	-	-	3

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION

PRIMARY INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1947 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-
1948	1	-	-	-	1
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	1	1	-	2
1956	1	4	-	-	5
1957	2	6	10	1	19
1958	4	7	12	4	27
1959	-	10	12	5	27
1960	14	40	22	6	82
1961	178	400	282	3	863
1962	140	180	208	1	529
<i>Total</i>	340	648	547	20	1,555

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION

MAINTENANCE INOCULATIONS

Year of Birth	At Russell Institute	By Family Doctor	At Subsidiary Clinics	At Nurseries	Total
1947 or earlier	-	1	-	-	1
1948	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	2	-	-	2
1952	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	3	-	-	3
1954	1	4	-	-	5
1955	-	3	-	-	3
1956	1	26	2	-	29
1957	1	23	4	-	28
1958	2	2	1	-	5
1959	-	2	-	-	2
1960	-	1	-	-	1
1961	-	1	-	-	1
1962	3	1	3	-	7
<i>Total</i>	8	69	10	-	87

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH -

During 1962 the Town Council continued to make Pertussis Vaccine available at Child Welfare Clinics and during the year the numbers given the prophylactic were as follows. -

Pertussis Vaccine alone ... ..	...	-
Combined Pertussis and Diphtheria Prophylactic .	...	7
Diphtheria and Pertussis Boosting Immunisations	...	3
Diphtheria Vaccine alone .. ...	389)	1,466
Diphtheria Boosting Immunisations ... ..	1,077)	1,555
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations ..		
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Boosting Immunisations ... ..		87

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS ..

Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine was introduced into Scotland in 1962 and immediately proved popular because of the ease of administration. Poliomyelitis Vaccine given by injection is still available, but is used on a decreasing scale.

The following are the details of vaccination carried out during 1962.

ORAL POLIO GIVEN

Number given one dose only .	...	...	...	...	4,240
Number given two doses only	...	...	...	...	4,615
Number given three doses only	...	...	...	...	15,686
Number given third booster .	...	...	...	...	1,378
Number given fourth booster	...	...	...	...	2,942
<i>Total</i>					<u>28,861</u>

POLIO INJECTIONS GIVEN

Number given one injection	...	...	...	...	360
Number given two injections	...	...	...	...	525
Number given three injections	...	...	...	...	896
Number given four injections (Booster) ..	...	...	...	...	99

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of notified cases rose during 1962, but the total number of cases on the Register fell. In both the respiratory and non-respiratory types of the disease the heaviest incidence fell in the age group 15-35, and efforts must be directed to this group in future if the disease is to be eradicated. It is also clear that an effort must be made to improve industrial health by repeated x-ray campaigns and other methods if the loss to the community of the young worker is to be prevented.

The hospital bed position is very satisfactory. No cases of tuberculosis were awaiting admission to hospital at the end of 1962.

Relations with the Hospital Chest service remain excellent, and the Consultant and staff of the chest clinic are most helpful in co-operation with the Health Department.

During 1962 the Town Council continued their work under Section 27 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 for the care of persons suffering from Tuberculosis and to carry out certain preventive measures aimed against this disease.

Substantial help has been given to persons suffering from Tuberculosis by providing beds and bedding and by granting a supply of milk when it has been certified by the Tuberculosis Physician that it is necessary in the proper treatment of the case. During the year forty-five cases were granted bed and bedding and 163 received milk supplies.



The following table illustrates the trends in the incidence of and the mortality from the disease during the war years and the post-war years to 31st December 1962.

Year	Notifications			Deaths			
	Number of Cases		New Cases of Respiratory Disease per 1,000 population	Number of Deaths		Rate per 1,000 population	
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Respiratory deaths	Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis
1938	92	36	1.00	49	10	0.54	0.65
Yearly Average 1939 to 1945 (incl.)	134	54	1.50	70	26	0.78	1.08
1946	166	35	1.82	80	12	0.88	1.01
1947	162	41	1.68	97	22	1.01	1.24
1948	174	40	1.80	95	16	0.99	1.15
1949	196	22	2.03	67	8	0.70	0.78
1950	203	20	2.09	67	8	0.69	0.77
1951	194	18	2.06	49	8	0.52	0.61
1952	132	24	1.40	46	3	0.49	0.52
1953	129	17	1.30	30	6	0.31	0.38
1954	119	17	1.20	23	2	0.24	0.26
1955	114	20	1.20	19	1	0.20	0.21
1956	97	10	1.01	29	1	0.30	0.31
1957	107	6	1.10	23	1	0.24	0.25
1958	137	5	1.40	15	-	0.16	0.16
1959	38	5	0.40	16	1	0.17	0.18
1960	48	2	0.49	16	-	0.16	0.16
1961	71	9	0.73	18	-	0.19	0.19
1962	76	13	0.78	12	1	0.12	0.13

In 1962 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis notified numbered seventy six (0.78 per 1,000) as against seventy one (0.73 per 1,000) in 1961. The peak year was 1950 with 203 (2.09 per 1,000) new cases notified.

Table A shows the number of tuberculosis cases notified during 1962. These are divided into Respiratory and Non-Respiratory and arranged according to age and sex.

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE AND SEX

TABLE A.

		Under 1 year	1 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 34 yrs.	35 - 44 yrs.	45 - 64 yrs.	65 years and over	Total
Respiratory	Males ...	-	-	-	8	5	7	21	5	46
	Females .	-	-	1	6	9	7	3	4	30
	Total ...	-	-	1	14	14	14	24	9	76
Non-Respiratory	Males ...	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	6
	Females .	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	7
	Total ...	-	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	13
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY	Males ...	-	1	2	10	5	8	21	5	52
	Females .	-	-	2	6	10	9	4	6	37
	Total ...	-	1	4	16	15	17	25	11	89

The mortality from Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1962 was 0.12 per 1,000 of population and compares with the rate of 0.19 in 1961.

KNOWN CASES WITHIN THE AREA AND ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

	<u>Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis</u>	<u>Total</u>
At 31st December, 1939	326	255	581
1946	439	221	660
1957	990	85	1,075
1958	1,089	89	1,178
1959	1,098	91	1,189
1960	949	93	1,042
1961	947	102	1,049
1962	852	113	965

TABLE B.

Age and Sex distribution of all known Cases within the Burgh at 31st December 1962

			Cases in Age Groups								Total
			Under 1 year	1 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 - 24 yrs.	25 - 34 yrs.	35 - 44 yrs.	45 - 64 yrs.	65 years and over	
Respiratory	Males . . .	...	-	1	11	29	99	100	183	47	470
	Females . . .	...	-	-	8	27	135	128	77	7	382
Non Respiratory	Males . . .	...	-	1	15	9	7	12	4	-	48
	Females . . .	...	-	-	10	12	19	9	12	3	65
<i>RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY</i>								<i>Males . . .</i>	<i>...</i>		518
								<i>Females . .</i>	<i>...</i>		447
											965

TABLE C.

Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis within the Burgh during 1962  
with particulars of period elapsing between notification and death

	Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Not notified or notified only at death . . .	-	2	-	1
Notified less than 1 month before death . . .	1	-	-	-
Notified from 1 - 3 months before death . . .	-	1	-	-
Notified from 3 - 6 months before death . . .	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 - 12 months before death . . .	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 - 2 years before death . . .	1	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death . . .	5	2	-	-
<i>Total . . .</i>	7	5	-	1

TABLE D.

Number of Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis which received treatment in  
Sanatoria during the year 1962

		Number of Patients				
		In Sanatoria on 1st January 1962	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in Sanatoria	In Sanatoria on 31st December 1962
Under 15 years	Males ...	-	..			
	Females ...	-	..			
15 - 44 years	Males ...	10	25	33		2
	Females ...	14	32	34	2	10
45 years and over	Males ...	18	55	43	10	20
	Females ...	3	14	12	1	4
	Males ...	28	80	76	10	22
	Females ...	17	46	46	3	14
	Total ...	45	126	122	13	36

No cases of tuberculosis were awaiting admission to hospital at the end of 1962

#### REHOUSING OF TUBERCULOUS FAMILIES

Suitable housing has long been regarded as an essential part of the treatment of tuberculosis and the Town Council have always given priority where necessary to suitable cases. No case of active tuberculosis is denied adequate housing and the Special Cases Committee takes an active interest in this problem. The following figures show the progress which has been made in recent years in rehousing families

with tuberculosis.

Waiting List -

7th August, 1948	...	...	266
31st December, 1958	..	...	61
31st December, 1959	..	...	45
31st December, 1960	..	...	24
31st December, 1961	..	...	18
31st December, 1962	..	...	28

Families rehoused -

1948	...	...	...	...	50
1958	...	...	...	...	49
1959	...	...	...	...	43
1960	...	...	...	...	11
1961	...	...	...	...	13
1962	...	...	...	...	12

B.C.G. Vaccination -

B.C.G. forms one of the main weapons against tuberculosis available to Local Health Authorities. In Paisley an active programme of B.C.G. is carried out in the Schools and at the Clinics. This, combined with chest x-ray and Mantoux Testing is exceedingly useful to ascertain the sources of infection. The figures show the type and quantity of the work carried out.

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Successfully Vaccinated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nurses ... ..	-	15	-	3	-	3
Medical Students ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts ... ..	22	20	24	29	24	29
School Leavers ...	815	676	580	486	578	483
Newborn Babies ...	-	-	-	-	709	733
Students ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others ... ..	93	87	84	77	80	72
<i>Total</i>	<i>930</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>595</i>	<i>1,391</i>	<i>1,320</i>

The percentage of negative reactors in School Leavers was - Males 38%, Females 32%.

B.C.G. Vaccination in Schools 1962 ..

In 1962 as in 1961 all school children who were found to be Mantoux positive were x-rayed in order to make certain that their chests were free from infection.



One thousand four hundred and ninety-one children were Mantoux tested at school. One thousand and sixty-six were negative and 1,061 were vaccinated against tuberculosis with B.C.G. Three hundred and sixty-six children were positive and 364 were given an x-ray of chest. Five children had abnormal x-rays calling for further action. Three cases had chest abnormalities calling for ambulant chemotherapy. one case had an adult type of post primary infection. This child also required ambulant chemotherapy, and one case required no treatment.

The value of these examinations and vaccinations cannot be stressed too much. and it is significant that the Scottish Home and Health Department has allowed an extension to younger age groups. Once again I have to thank the Director of Education and the Regional Chest Consultant for their help in arranging the examinations.

Mantoux Tested	Mantoux Positive	Mantoux Negative	Defaulters	Number x-rayed	Number given B.C.G.
1,491	366 (24.5%)	1,066 (71.5%)	59 (4%)	364	1,061

Three cases with chest abnormalities were found.  
One case with an adult type of post primary infection was found.  
One case required no treatment.

The difference of seven between the NUMBER OF MANTOUX TESTED and total of DEFAULTERS, NUMBER X-RAYED and NUMBER GIVEN B.C.G. is accounted for by five pupils referred to B.C.G. Clinic and two pupils who had recently been x rayed.

The five cases referred for further action represent 9.4% of the total tested.

#### CHIROPODY

This has been a difficult year for the Clinic due to depletion of staff. The systematic routine which had evolved through the years since the inception of the Clinic and which had attained a not inconsiderable degree of efficiency almost disintegrated.

Our Domiciliary Service including Institutional Visitations had of necessity to be discontinued and Clinical Attendances were reduced correspondingly. During October we obtained a part-time assistant for Domiciliary duties and this has enabled us to resume on a modified scale. We hope to obtain further part time assistance for the Clinic and Domiciliary Service as the staff at the moment consists of two full time Clinicians and one part-time Domiciliary assistant.

The patients have shown great understanding of our difficulties and have



followed the vicissitudes of the Clinic with great interest. Clinical treatments for the year were largely routine in nature, there being nothing of special interest. Two cases of Verruca Pedis were successfully treated by potential cautery. One patient was referred to the Orthopaedic Consultant, and a case of suspected Diabetes was referred to the patient's physician.

Owing to competition amongst Local Authorities for the service of qualified Chiropodists, staffing difficulties are likely to remain a major problem for some considerable time, as the employment of part-time Clinicians is at the most a palliative and no new progress can be achieved whilst the situation is in a state of fluidity.

Visitations having been resumed at our Clinic in Craw Road Annexe of the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Stanely House and Speirsfield House, we are in process of restoring the status quo at these establishments.

The following figures give the statistics for the year:-

	Clinic		Domiciliary		Institutional					
					R.A.I., Annexe		Stanely House		Speirsfield House	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First Visits ...	60	134	2	19	9	3	-	2	1	3
Return Visits ...	2,072	4,399	177	387	159	166	42	110	37	96
Number of Treatments	2,132	4,533	179	406	168	169	42	112	38	99
	<i>Total Treatments ... .. 7,878</i>									

The total of 7,878 treatments shows a decrease compared with the 9,538 treatments carried out in 1961.

	Total Number of Treatments given	Total Number of Sessions worked	Average Number of Treatments given per Session	Average Number of Appointments made per Session
Local Health Authority Clinics	6,665	973	13.9	15
Domiciliary Visits	585	177	3.1	3
Institutional Visits	628	138	4.5	3

WORK UNDER NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT 1948

In the private nursery registered in 1961, eighteen children were being cared for at 31st December 1962. Eight inspections of the premises were made throughout the year by a member of the Public Health Department staff.

WORK UNDER THE NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION (SCOTLAND) ACT 1938

There is one Nursing Home registered within the Burgh catering for Medical Surgical and Geriatric cases. Regular visits were paid to this Home by a Medical Officer as required by the Act.

SCHOOL SESSION 1st AUGUST 1961 to 31st JULY 1962

[illegible]

## MENTAL HEALTH

In 1962 the Town Council's proposals under the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960 were approved by the Secretary of State and they have now become the authority under which this Service will be operated in future. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the Mental Health Service and will report regularly thereon to the Health (Personal and Mental) Committee. The Authorised Officers of the Welfare Department have now become Mental Health Officers and work in a fully integrated Mental Health Scheme. The Medical Officers are also Mental Health Officers and in addition have become 'Approved Doctors' for duties with the Regional Hospital Board. This ensures that at all times there will be a fully trained staff available for any possible emergency under the Mental Health Acts.

Plans are in hand for the provision of a Day Care Centre for mentally handicapped children and discussions are being held with the County Council to see whether a combined Adult Occupational Centre for the mentally ill can be erected in Paisley.

In other respects the Voluntary Committee for Mental Welfare is very active in Paisley and is developing its existing services.

The provision of training and occupation for mental defectives under Section 51 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 has been delegated to the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare (Paisley and District). The Association maintains two Occupation Centres, one for males and one for females and during 1962 the average attendance was twenty males and nine females. Four instructors and one instructress were employed at these centres during the year and in addition one visitor/instructress was employed for the home bound cases who numbered forty-one (thirteen males and twenty-eight females.)

For the purposes of Section 27 of the Act the Local Health Authority co operate with the Association in the After-care of Mental Defectives.

During 1962, thirty-four cases of mental illness were admitted to hospital. all of whom were certified.

Also during the year eight cases (seven males and one female) of mental deficiency were certified and fourteen cases (ten males and four females) were admitted to an institution.

It was not necessary to re-certify any defectives attaining the age of 16 years. No cases were placed under guardianship.

The waiting list at the end of the year numbered one (one female).

The visitation by the Health Visitors of persons suffering from Mental Illness continued throughout the year. A routine has been established whereby the Health

visitors work in co-operation with the Mental Hospitals and with the Psychiatric Social Workers. Prior to dismissal from hospital, a person needing community care is visited by the Health Visitor in hospital. On discharge, the Health Visitor takes over the care of the person along with the family doctor. Should further hospital out-patient or in-patient treatment be found to be necessary, then the Health Visitor is available to arrange details. The arrangements are working well and will form the basis of a more comprehensive scheme of Health and Welfare provision for the mentally sick.

Every Monday morning a Case Conference is held at the hospital and is attended by Hospital Staff, Mental Health Officers and Health Visitors. This has proved to be a most valuable link in the chain between Hospital and Community.

The case notes of all persons admitted to hospital by the Mental Health Officers are made available to the Health Department when the patients once again return to the community. In practice this means that reports on almost every patient admitted to hospital are now available to the Mental Health Service staff and this has proved to be of vital importance in facilitating the work of the department.



## DEVELOPMENTAL ASSESSMENT CLINIC

In April, 1960 a baby assessment clinic was commenced in a vacant room in the Hugh Smiley Day Nursery. By the Griffith's Development Test it is possible to assess the state of mental and physical development of children under 2 years, and a General Development Quotient can be formulated for each child.

The test is useful in the early assessment of handicapped children. e.g. in deafness, blindness, cerebral palsy, mental retardation, etc. Also the test can be usefully applied to babies who are going to be adopted, as a fairly accurate assessment of the state of development can be made as early as 3-4 months. This test can also be used to reassure mothers who have normal children.

In the early months of the assessment clinic, the mothers had to be invited and persuaded to bring their babies for testing, but now, as we are into our fourth year of work, we find that the mothers have heard of the clinic and are more willing to come. In fact, several mothers of normal babies have asked for the reassurance of a test.

The following table shows a record of the cases tested during the first three years of the clinic. During this time eighty-one babies have been assessed, and a total of 115 tests have been performed. Several babies had more than one test.

The assessment recorded is that found at the time of examination and testing. Some of these babies, especially the premature ones will no doubt be of normal development by school age. At present there is no comparable test for the over 2 year olds but in possibly a year or so, a Griffith's Test for the older age group may be available. As a follow-on to this work, seventeen of the babies have been admitted for variable periods to day nurseries, in an attempt to assist and accelerate their development.

### GRIFFITH'S TESTS 1960; 1961; 1962

1960	1961	1962
No. of Cases ... 31	Number of Cases . 32	Number of Cases . 18
No. of Tests ... 36	Number of Tests . 45	Number of Tests . 34
<u>Distribution of Cases</u>	<u>Distribution of Cases</u>	<u>Distribution of Cases</u>
Normal ... 10	Normal ... 7	Normal ... 7
Markedly Retarded ... 9	Grossly Mentally Handicapped ... 1	Markedly Retarded ... 5
Premature (Low Average) 4	Premature (Retarded) ... 11	Cerebral Palsy (Normal) 1
Cerebral Palsy (Both Mentally Retarded) ... 2	Cerebral Palsy (Normal) (Retarded) 2	(Retarded) 1
Mongol (Retarded) ... 1	Mongol (Retarded) ... 1	Mongol (Retarded) ... 1
Cretin (Slow eventually normal) ... 1	Speech Retardation ... 8	Dwarfism (Low Average) . 1
Coeliac Disease (Slow eventually normal) ... 1	Overweight and Retardation ... 1	Spina Bifida (Retarded) 1
Speech Retardation (Dull) 1		Speech Retardation ... 1
Maternal Deprivation (Dull) 1		
Epilepsy (Normal) ... 1		



## WORK UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

Under the provisions of the National Assistance Act 1948, the Town Council are required to provide accommodation for aged and infirm persons within their area who cannot be adequately looked after either in their own homes or by relatives. In June 1951, Speirsfield House was opened as an Old People's Home and in April 1957, Stanely House was opened to implement this accommodation.

The statistics for these Homes for 1962 were:-

	Admitted		Discharged		Transferred to Hospital		Died		On Leave		Left of own accord	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Speirsfield House ...	9	3	-	-	3	3	1	-	4	1	-	-
Stanely House ...	3	12	-	3	3	6	-	-	2	2	-	1

Apart from those resident in Speirsfield House and Stanely House, others were cared for in such places as:-

Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe;      Barshaw Hospital;  
 Gleniffer Home;  
 Flanders House; and  
 With Other Local Authorities.

In addition to the aged and infirm the Town Council are responsible in whole or in part, for the care of certain handicapped persons in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary Annexe, Craw Road; The Epileptic Colony, Bridge of Weir, Cairnhill Home, Airdrie; and in various other Local Authority Institutions.

At the end of the year the Registers, which are maintained for certain categories of handicapped persons, showed the following figures:-

Number of Registered Blind Persons ...	...	153
Number of Deaf and Dumb Persons ...	...	44
Number of Physically Handicapped Persons (i.e., Cripples) .	...	134

No action was necessary in 1962 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Another provision of the National Assistance Act is the power it gives to local authorities to care for and to protect the property of persons admitted to hospitals or other institutions. During 1962, twelve cases were dealt with.

Twenty-three burials of persons who had no relatives willing and able to bury them were carried out during the year

# ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937

## Part 1 of the Act

### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	21*	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ...	330 <sup>#</sup>	79	3	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises) .. ...	25	19	-	-
Total	376	100	3	-

\*Includes 1 Bakehouse.

<sup>#</sup>Includes 17 Bakehouses.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (continued)

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ...	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -					
(a) Insufficient .. ...	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	6	7*	-	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) . ...	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7*	-	6	-

\*Includes 1 outstanding from 1960.

## ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (continued)

## Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Wearing Apparel -						
Making, etc. ...	3	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and						
Washing ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate . ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels . ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches, and keys .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1937 (*continued*)

## Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK(Sections 110 and 111)(*continued*)

Nature of Work (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecu- tions (7)
Racquet and tennis bails . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea Picking . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc of buttons, etc. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Once again it has to be noted that this most important part of the Health Department continues to languish due to shortage of staff. All the commitments were met, but there is a great difference between meeting them and carrying them out properly. No large Health Department should be without the proper tools of Health Education and the methods of projecting them to the public.

There is a great need in Paisley for a Health Education Officer, preferably medically qualified to deal with such topics as Cancer education and Home Safety.



## DIABETIC SURVEY

A great deal has been written about the possibility of Local Authority Health Services taking part in research programmes in co-operation with Hospital Departments. The following short summary of a project which was undertaken recently in Paisley gives an account of what can be accomplished with enthusiasm and good will amongst those taking part.

It has been known for some time that there is a high proportion of undetected diabetes in the community and that certain population groups are more prone to diabetes than other groups. For this reason the Diabetic Clinic of the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, Paisley, and the Health Department of Paisley Corporation decided to carry out a joint piece of research to find out what indeed was the position in certain selected groups in Paisley.

### Planning -

It was decided to proceed with the survey of selected risk groups as follows:-

1. Those over the age of 65.
2. The relatives of known diabetics.
3. Women who had made an undue gain of weight during pregnancy, and the mothers of babies weighing more than 9½ lbs. at birth, i.e., those women who might be pre-diabetic.

Group 1 was to be the responsibility of the Public Health Department; Group 2 that of the Diabetic Clinic of the Royal Alexandra Infirmary, and Group 3 that of Thornhill Maternity Unit which does the major part of Paisley Burgh's maternity work.

This meant that the Hospital and Public Health Departments and the Burgh's General Practitioners would all be associated in a research problem and it was found that everyone who was involved gave most enthusiastic co-operation.

### Method of Investigation -

It was decided to screen the urines obtained in the survey with Clinistix and the urines were tested by Health Visitors. Further screening of positives to Clinistix was deferred until attendance at the Diabetic Clinic.

The diagnosis of diabetes was established on the basis of an oral Glucose Tolerance Test using 50 gms. of Glucose and determining the fasting, one hour and two hours blood sugars. A fasting blood sugar of 130 mgms. or above, per 100 c.c. was presumptive evidence of the presence of diabetes.

### Organisation -

A meeting of those engaged in the Survey was held in the Health Department

at which the Health Visitors and Medical Officers were briefed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Consultant Physician. A letter was then sent to all General Practitioners in the Burgh of Paisley signed by the Medical Officer of Health and the Consultant Physician explaining the scheme and asking for their co-operation. They were informed that they would be notified of the positives found on preliminary testing and that their patients would be referred to the Diabetic Clinic for further investigation unless they requested that this should not be done. At a later date they would receive from Hospital the results obtained from their patients.

A difficulty was encountered in compiling a list of the 65 and over age group in the community. The list was compiled from a file in the Public Health Department of the elderly living alone, from other sources within the Corporation and other lists of members supplied by voluntary Clubs for old people. This gave approximately half the total of the estimated number in this age group and the work has since been proceeding with the ultimate purpose of producing a Geriatric Register which will be comprehensive and which will be of great use for other Social research.

The Survey was started with visits to the Old People's Clubs where the Health Visitors gave an explanatory talk, and each member of the Club was given a specimen jar with instructions to bring a sample of urine to the next meeting of the Club. This urine was to be obtained at least two hours after a meal and immediately before going to the Club. The specimens were tested by the Health Visitors using Clinistix and the results passed to the Health Department office. Coincidental with these visits to the Clubs the Health Visitors attended at the Corporation Homes for the Elderly and a door to door visitation was made in a selected area of new housing. The reason for this latter approach was to obtain figures to guide us when planning for the much larger area of the Burgh.

The speed at which the Survey could be done was dictated by the extra load which could be carried by the Diabetic Clinic and the Health Visitors without strain. It was found that the Diabetic Clinic could deal with six extra Glucose Tolerance Tests at each weekly session and that this could be done if each Health Visitor returned ten completed test forms per week, i.e., a total of 200 tests per week. In practice it was found that owing to the irregular habits of the elderly who had no fixed hours of employment, more visits had to be made to the homes than was originally thought necessary and this inevitably slowed up the survey. It was not possible, therefore, to send six Glycosurics every week to Hospital, but on the other hand this ensured that appointments were offered to all cases within a week of testing.

Difficulty has sometimes been encountered when the urine has been positive. Many elderly people have refused to go on with the investigation despite offers to have a fasting blood sample taken at home and sent to hospital. Some have started hospital investigation and have failed to continue. However these difficulties are to be expected with an elderly age group. In many cases the

General Practitioner had to be contacted for help and in every case the fullest support was given.

### Results and Conclusions -

The results to date are shown in the following table. The percentage of males showing Glycosuria is almost three times as high as the percentage of females, yet the percentage of diabetes is almost the same in both sexes. There seems to be no adequate explanation for this but this is a finding that is confirmed by other workers. It will also be noted that failure to complete the test was found oftener in men than in women. Again this is a fact which is familiar to workers with the elderly.

The Survey, up to date, has yielded almost three times as many diabetics as in whole population Surveys. It has been carried out during the course of a year's work with little interference to the routine work of either the Health Department or the Hospital Service and the expense has been minimal. The Survey has been most useful and has fully accomplished the aims for which it was designed.

### DIABETIC SURVEY 1963

#### POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Population visited . . . . .	629	1,719	2,348
Refused to co-operate . . . . .	90	256	346
Number of Known Diabetics among those visited ..	7	34	41
Total Tested . . . . .	532	1,429	1,961
Number of Glycosurics found . . . . .	40	40	80
% Glycosurics/Population Tested .. . . .	7.5%	2.8%	4%
Number referred to Hospital . . . . .	40	32	72
Glucose Tolerance Test completed . . . . .	26	28	54
Number of new Diabetics found . . . . .	10	25	35
% Diabetic/Glycosurics . . . . .	25%	62.5%	43.7%
% Diabetic/Population Tested . . . . .	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%

## HOME SAFETY

It is pleasant to be able to report that the Home Safety Committee continues to be most active and is undoubtedly the leading Home Safety Committee in Scotland. During 1962 a most successful Home Safety Exhibition and Conference was held in Paisley, and was attended by delegates from all over Scotland.

The Exhibition was held from Monday, 26th November, to Saturday, 1st December, 1962, and a Conference of invited delegates was held on Wednesday, 28th November, at which Home Safety talks were given and films were shown. The Exhibition and Conference aroused considerable public interest and was featured prominently in the Press and on sound Radio and Television

Participating in the Exhibition were the following:-

Corporation of Paisley Public Health Department;  
Fire Service;  
Glasgow Home Safety Committee;  
Red Cross;  
Scottish Gas Board;  
South of Scotland Electricity Board;  
Women's Electrical Association.

The thanks of the Health Department are due to all those who took part, especially to the Corporation of Aberdeen Health Department, the Corporation of Edinburgh Health Department, and to the Scottish Home and Health Department, who loaned exhibits.

This shows what can be done on limited means provided there is an enthusiastic Home Safety Committee and provided that the objectives are clearly understood. One of the features of this particular Exhibition and Conference was the number of practical suggestions sent in by members of the public who had not hitherto shown an interest in Home Safety.



HOME SAFETY EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE, PAISLEY.

26th NOVEMBER to 1st DECEMBER 1962.

Photographs by Courtesy of Mr. C.G. Souter.





**SAFE AS HOUSES ?  
BUT IS YOUR FAMILY SAFE  
WITH OVER 1000 DEATHS  
FROM HOME ACCIDENTS  
EACH YEAR IN SCOTLAND ?**

**HOW SAFE  
IS YOUR HOUSE ?  
CAN YOU AVOID  
FALLS, BURNS, SCALDS  
AND OTHER HAZARDS ?**

*This Could Be  
Your Child...*

**DONT  
LET  
IT  
HAPPEN**

# **SAFETY IN THE HOME EXHIBITION**

CORPORATION OF PAISLEY  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

# ARE CHILDREN SAFE IN YOUR HOUSE?

*Mother and Child  
are doing fine*

*With                      lying around...  
— there's sure to be one who's hospital-bound*

*...and cleaning up  
can bring lots of sadness!*



**KILLERS** in your home



Keep them in a **SAFE** place







# PREVENT ACCIDENTS IN YOUR HOME

Now isn't this a peaceful scene.  
is mother's theme!

are hard to view  
and supervision is overdue!

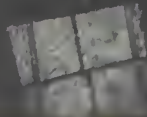


**MORE  
LIGHT**

IN THE ATTIC



ON THE STAIRS AND LANDINGS



Keep them in a **SAFE** place

**BEWARE!**



TOTAL ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME TREATED IN ROYAL ALEXANDRA INFIRMARY 1962,  
2,155 = 18.57% OF TOTAL ACCIDENTS IN PAISLEY

						% of Home Accidents	Deaths
TOTAL	0 - 4 YEARS	...	...	...	643	29.83%	
	Burns	...	109	- 16.94%			
	Gassing	...	Nil.	- Nil.			
	Cuts and Sprains	...	234	- 36.39%			
	Others	...	300	- 46.67%			
TOTAL	5 - 15 YEARS	...	...	...	388	18.00%	
	Burns	...	56	- 14.43%			
	Gassing	...	1	- 0.26%			
	Cuts and Sprains	...	152	- 39.17%			
	Others	...	179	- 46.14%			
TOTAL	16 - 21 YEARS	...	...	...	159	7.40%	
	Burns	...	23	- 14.47%			
	Gassing	...	Nil.	- Nil.			
	Cuts and Sprains	...	72	- 45.28%			
	Others	...	64	- 40.25%			
TOTAL	22 - 64 YEARS	...	...	...	802	37.20%	
	Burns	...	80	- 10.00%			1
	Gassing	...	5	- 0.62%			
	Cuts and Sprains	...	303	- 37.77%			
	Others	...	414	- 51.61%			
TOTAL	65 YEARS AND OVER	...	...	...	163	7.57%	
	Burns	...	10	- 6.13%			1
	Gassing	...	3	- 1.84%			2
	Cuts and Sprains	...	37	- 22.70%			1
	Others	...	113	- 69.33%			1
Accidents in the Home - Treated in Casualty						1,855	
Referred to Fracture Clinic						198	
Admitted to Wards						102	2,155

				Admitted to Wards	Deaths	Admitted to Fracture Clinic
			Treated in Casualty			Years
0 - 4 YEARS	Burns	...	103	6		0 - 4 - 35
	Gassing	...	"	-		5 - 15 - 28
	Cuts and Sprains	...	232	2		16 - 21 - 5
	Others	...	247	18		22 - 64 - 90
5 - 15 YEARS	Burns	...	53	3		Over 65 - 40
	Gassing	...	1	-		
	Cuts and Sprains	...	151	1		
	Others	...	142	9		
16 - 21 YEARS	Burns	...	22	1		
	Gassing	...	"	-		
	Cuts and Sprains	...	72	-		
	Others	...	59	-		
22 - 64 YEARS	Burns	...	75	5	1	
	Gassing	...	4	1		
	Cuts and Sprains	...	300	3		
	Others	...	301	23		
OVER 65 YEARS	Burns	...	9	1	1	
	Gassing	...	1	2	2	
	Cuts and Sprains	...	35	2	1	
	Others	...	48	25	1	

TOTAL ACCIDENTS IN PAISLEY TREATED IN ROYAL ALEXANDRA INFIRMARY IN 1962 - 11,602



REHOUSING IN RELATION TO ILLNESS

The number of applications for rehousing on medical grounds remains high and present the Health Department with a formidable problem. Three hundred and fifty-six cases were investigated thoroughly in 1962 by visits of medical and nursing personnel and a considered opinion on the advisability of rehousing was given in each instance to the Special Cases Committee.

Details of these cases are given below:..

General Medical Cases -

304 considered.	90 granted (29.6%).	214 declined (70.4%).
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Tuberculosis Cases -

52 considered.	28 granted (53.8%).	24 declined (46.2%).
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The proportion of cases granted and declined remains fairly constant each year and reflects accurately the great care given to each case by the Special Cases Committee.



## THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY

The points made in the 1961 Report are still relevant to this increasing field of work. The most pressing problem is that of accommodation for the fit elderly person who needs only a little care, but there is also a very pressing need of accommodation for the frail elderly who require a much greater degree of attention.

A comprehensive scheme would include the following: -

1. Hospital beds for the acutely ill;
2. Residential accommodation for - (a) Fit, and  
(b) Frail elderly.
3. Day treatment for chronic disabled.
4. Preventive clinics for chiropody, ophthalmic, nutritional advice and dental care, etc.
5. Home emergency treatment by General Practitioners, Home Nurses, Health Visitors and ancillary workers.
6. Meals on Wheels.
7. A laundry service for soiled linen.

Strenuous efforts are being made in Paisley to cover each of these points and advisory clinics for the elderly should soon be available at the Health Clinics.

The degree of difficulty in providing residential accommodation can be assessed by the fact that Paisley has 200 persons in Residential Accommodation of whom 110 are in Part III Accommodation which is unsuitable by modern standards.

The Old People's Welfare Committee is playing a notable part in making the lot of the elderly as care free as possible and co-operates with the Health and Social Service Departments in many ways.

## CANCER OF THE LUNG

This disease has become in recent years one of the major problems of the Health Department. The figures show a steady rise, and deaths in 1962 were nearly double those of 1955.

No other present day disease shows a comparable death rate.

In Paisley, a vigorous campaign is waged against atmospheric pollution and tobacco smoking, the two major agents of this disease. A large measure of improvement has been obtained in the first, and shortly half of Paisley will be under smoke control orders. No such success has been met with in the problem of smoking, although the dangers of this habit are frequently pointed out in schools, clinics and elsewhere.

### BURGH OF PAISLEY

#### DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER

Year	Number of Deaths (resident in Burgh)			20 - 30 years	30 - 40 years	40 - 50 years	50 - 60 years	60 years and upwards
1955	31	Males ...	29	-	-	2	8	19
		Females ...	2	-	-	1	-	1
1956	36	Males ...	32	-	1	-	17	14
		Females ...	4	-	-	-	1	3
1957	39	Males ...	34	-	1	3	5	25
		Females ...	5	-	1	1	1	2
1958	46	Males ...	41	-	1	6	12	22
		Females ...	5	1	-	1	-	3
1959	52	Males ...	43	-	-	5	10	28
		Females ...	9	-	-	2	1	6
1960	46	Males ...	38	-	1	-	13	24
		Females ...	8	-	-	1	2	5
1961	56	Males ...	47	-	-	5	16	26
		Females ...	9	-	-	2	1	6
1962	59	Males ...	57	2	2	5	17	31
		Females ...	2	-	-	1	1	-